

an admirer of the deceased. He then went on to say that as human beings we were all

door, to point to his faults sheeringly, as we were all liable to fall into error ourselves. He referred to the Saviour's treatment of the accusers of the woman taken in adultery as evidence of how He taught by His

were exposed to from the criticisms of the press, and animadverted very strongly upon what he called the vandalism of certain newspapers in tearing private character to pieces to gratify a political end. He did not deny that a free press in a free community was a sort of necessity, and he ex-

Still, he did not believe in the right of the press to attack one's family and private character and throw, as it were, into a caldron of vituperation and abuse everything that could

that come to such a pass, he said, that nothing is more common than to find a man in a position that placed no limits to what it calls its "rights," and which hesitated at nothing so long as, for instance, a man in nomination for office could be detected in any length of time, blasting of his reputation and that of his constituents, and that was the reason why good men were nowadays so reluctant to accept office was that they were unwilling to accept of abuse of partisan journalists, and thus, indirectly, abuse of the people, and the aid and abettor in the work of making our public offices cesspools of corruption. It was, he said, a divine law that "the wicked shall be punished," and that, but it had become the habit so to revile, with or without cause, those in authority that authority was shocked and made an immorality of even with those who were not wicked.

that "He who spoke evil of the laws spoke evil of the Lord." Fair criticism of men in authority was always to be expected of an upright non-partisan press, but abuse was not.

press, but it was not all criticism. The reviewer was somewhat attracted by the fact that the death of Mr. Smith ought to be taken to heart by all of us as a warning. Dignities and duties stand life to come, and duties and dignities of this life should, therefore, bring rich rewards in the world to come. What was Mr. Smith's late earthly power and greatness was a great deal of heavenly power and greatness on earth. As Massillon had said, when pointing to the dead body of the great Emperor of France, "There is nothing great but God?"

THE ROBES AND ENJOINTMENTS OF PLACE AND POWER were nothing new to him who was gone. Life was out of vesture, that appeared for an instant and then disappeared. Still the soul was still alive; it was a real life of heavenly power and greatness that which is and must be forever is and must be the end and fruit of that which is. Every one was personally reasonable to God for all his acts, and what we might deem bad in a God's sight. When a man failed to live up to the standard of charity and love of the right he lived in, he was not a man. As the apostle Paul said, "The law of men's lives," he said, did not always come up to the proper religious standard. It had often failed. It was often a religion why grace and religion is so rare among public men. They are often he said, by their irreligion and unbelief to enable virtue to begeth death. It is an absolute necessity in their lives to render them fit for the discharge of their duties; and the only way to do this is to be in love with God. "Without holiness no man shall ever see God," said the Scriptures. "The love of God is the love of the Father," he earnestly praying that God may bless the widow and adopted daughter and friends of the deceased, and that the world may be broken-hearted, and that the love should give of itself with the truth.

After the address the choir sang the hymn which begins:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
Where the weary soul doth rest,
While the tumult still is high.

The funeral march of Beethoven was then given, and the procession was then again formed, and through Fourth-teenth street to Fifth avenue to Forty-second street, where the body was taken to the Grand Central depot, where a special train was awaiting the arrival of the corpse. The train left about half-past five o'clock. To-day, at the funeral, the body of the deceased was not to be seen. It was to be consigned to their last resting place.

Action of the Board of Dockers.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Dockers yesterday, all the Commissioners being present:—

Whereas this Board has learned with deep regret of the death of John Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police of the city of New York, and whereas the Commissioners governing this department desire to bear testimony to the high appreciation of the many commendable virtues of the deceased, and to express their sincere sympathy for his bereaved family, be it

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased, the regular meeting of this Board, to be held this day, Tuesday, the 22d of March, at the Marine Department be closed at twelve o'clock, and that the offices of the department be closed to-day at twelve o'clock, 3, in consequence of the death of John Henry Smith, President of the Board, and that the Commissioners and employees of this department be excused from attending the meeting of the Board, and that the Commissioners unite with the public authorities in expressing their sincere sympathy for the family of the deceased in this their hour of profound sorrow and grief.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow, and that they be entered in full on the minutes of this Board.

THE RECKLESSNESS OF NORTH RIVER PILOTS.

Government Investigation Yesterday—Boats Chasing Each Other Around the River—Interesting Developments—A Personal Quarrel Between Pilots.

The recklessness which prevails among pilots of ferry boats on the Hudson river, and the fact that they are constantly in the habit of refusing to answer each other's whistles, was the cause of a government inquiry yesterday at the office of the United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels, in Pine street. The inquiry was held by Mr. John K. Mathews, Local Inspector of Boilers, and Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, Local Inspector of Hulls, and was for the purpose of taking action with reference to the collision between the "Albany" and the "Hudson" ferry, and the New York, of the Desbrosses street ferry. Over twelve witnesses were examined. The examiners stated that they are determined to carry out the steamboat laws with greater vigor than ever, as open violations are daily occurring, notably in the matter of refusing to answer whistles. The "Albany" and the "Hudson" were

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The next witness was Peter M. Van Keuren, deck hand on Faversia ferry, who gave evidence to the effect that he saw the explosion and saw the Delaware's whistles, but not on her course.

Nathaniel Billings, engineer of the Delaware, stated that he heard the pilot blow two whistles and then soon after three whistles, and that he saw the Delaware's whistles, but not on her course.

George S. Funson, pilot of the ferryboat Jay Gould,

stated that between two and three o'clock A. M. on February 11, 1907, he and his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Favonius, were on the Delaware blow two whistles.

William Kane, deck hand of ferryboat Jay Gould, corroborated the statement of Stephen Tindler, pilot of the ferryboat.

Stephen L. Tindler, pilot of the ferryboat New York states: "I left Jersey City at fifteen minutes past two o'clock on the morning of February 11, 1907, with a strong easterly wind, which took me out into the river; after about half past two I turned the boat around and ran back to the river a little to the eastward. I saw the Delaware, with her whistle blowing, about half past two. I saw her come abreast of the ferryboat, but did not hear her whistle. When I saw her I did not answer my whistle. I slowed down to about half speed, but she was not answering me, so that I went on more so fast that I rug the hog-on and started at full speed. If I had stopped my boat before she came abreast of me, I would have seen her. I did not sink the New York at the speed he was coming; we lost

A great deal of amusement was caused by his witness, who qualified every answer he gave with ambiguous language, so that his evidence was positively worthless. The investigation adjourned at seven o'clock last evening, and the decision will be given at another session.

be given in about a week.